Remarks

In response to the Office Action mailed March 7, 2006, the Applicant requests reconsideration in view of the above claim amendments and the following remarks. Claims 1, 6, 14, 20 and 25 have been amended. Claims 1-28 remain pending in this application and currently stand rejected.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §101

Claims 14-19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as being directed to nonstatutory subject matter. Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn. The Office Action states that claims 14-19 do not produce a concrete, useful, and tangible result, which under 35 U.S.C. § 101. Claim 14 has been amended and Applicant respectfully submits that the amendment overcomes this rejection and adds no new matter.

Applicant submits that the presentation of scope search suggestions which focus on identifying tagged data items in an electronic document, and using the identified tagged data items to traverse the electronic document, as recited in claim 14, produces a useful, concrete, and tangible result. The traversal of an electronic document is a concrete and tangible result. Therefore, Applicant requests that the rejection of claims 14-19 be withdrawn.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §112

Claims 6 and 25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. Claims 6 and 25 have been amended and Applicant respectfully submits that the amendments overcome this rejection and add no new matter.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §102

Claims 1, 2, 6-22 and 25-28 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,175,830 by Maynard (hereinafter *Maynard*). Claims 1, 14 and 20 have been amended and Applicant respectfully submits that the amendments overcome this rejection and add no new matter.

Claim 1 recites a computer-implemented method for displaying one or more tagged data items proximate to a result of a search of an electronic document comprising, *inter alia*, identifying each of the tagged data items present in the electronic document within a distance from each search result using a proximity rule, and displaying the one or more tagged items identified as within the distance from each search result.

Claim 14 recites a computer-implemented method for identifying one or more tagged data items proximate to a result of a search of an electronic document comprising, *inter alia*, determining if one or more of the tagged data items are present in the electronic document within a distance from each search result using a proximity rule, wherein the distance comprises a location of the one or more tagged data items relative to each search result, and traversing the electronic document based on the tagged data items.

Claim 20 recites a computer-readable storage device storing a set of computer-executable instructions implementing a method for displaying one or more tagged data items proximate to a result of a search of an electronic document comprising, *inter alia*, identifying each of the tagged data items present in the electronic document within a distance from each search result using a proximity rule, and displaying on a user interface the one or more tagged items identified as within the distance from each search result, wherein the one or more tagged items identified as within the distance from each search result are displayed in a window separate from a window displaying content of the electronic document.

Maynard discloses an information management retrieval and display system for searching through an informational resource, such as a document, a number of individual documents, or a stream of information and for displaying the results of the search in a collapsible/expandable format based upon a user-selected display criteria or hierarchy. (*See Maynard* column 5, lines 42-52.) A hierarchy selection, of *Maynard*, informs a search module of the type of display format that a user wishes to see the results displayed. (*See Maynard* column 6, lines 46-48.) The hierarchy selection, of *Maynard*, will inform the search module whether or not the search results are to be displayed in an order or structure based entirely upon the information contained within the categorical tags (research-centric), if the search results are to be displayed in an order depending entirely upon the frequency of the key words or phrases present within the finite elements (conventional), or if the search results are to be displayed in an order or structure based upon a combination of the two (document-centric). (*See Maynard* column 6, lines 48-57.)

In contrast with the claimed invention, *Maynard* fails to disclose, identifying each of the tagged data items present in the electronic document within a distance from each search result and displaying the one or more tagged items identified as within the distance from each search result using a proximity rule, as recited in Claim 1. *Maynard* is completely silent with respect to displaying one or more tagged items based a distance to a search result. While *Maynard* may disclose the use of a break module that creates a searchable database for each finite element, *Maynard* merely displays all search results, and allows a user to display the search results in a particular order, structure, or the frequency of key words and phrases in the search result using tags and finite elements. (*See Maynard* column 6, lines 30-57 and column 2, lines 26-40.) Accordingly, *Maynard* merely displays tagged elements using a search string associated with a

tagged finite element to display search results from an informational resource, and does not display one or more tagged data items identified as within a distance from a search result.

In addition, *Maynard* is completely silent with respect to identifying tagged data items within a distance from a search result, much less using a proximity rule to identify tagged data items within a distance from a search result. Accordingly, independent Claim 1 patentably distinguishes the present invention over the cited prior art, and Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection of Claim 1. Dependent Claims 2-13 are also allowable at least for the reasons described above regarding independent Claim 1, and by virtue of their dependency upon independent Claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claims 2-13.

Claim 20 includes limitations similar to the limitations mentioned above with respect to Claim 1 and is patentably distinguishable from the cited prior art for the reasons mentioned above with respect to Claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection of Claim 20. Dependent Claims 21-28 are also allowable at least for the reasons described above regarding Independent Claim 20, and by virtue of their dependency upon independent Claim 20. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claims 21-28.

Maynard fails to disclose, determining if one or more of the tagged data items are present in the electronic document within a distance from each search result using a proximity rule, wherein the distance comprises a location of the one or more tagged data items relative to each search result, and traversing the electronic document based on the tagged data items, as recited in Claim 14. As mentioned above with respect to Claim 1, *Maynard* is completely silent with respect to the distance between a tagged data item and a search result. *Maynard* fails to disclose

traversing an electronic document based on the tagged data items. *Maynard* merely allows a user to interact with search results using a collapsible/expandable tree structure. (*See Maynard* column 6, lines 61-66.) Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection of Claim 14. Dependent Claims 15-19 are also allowable at least for the reasons described above regarding independent Claim 14, and by virtue of their dependency upon independent Claim 14. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claims 15-19.

Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 3-5, 23 and 24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Maynard* in further view of U.S. Application Publication No. 2003/0212673 by Kadayam et al. (hereinafter *Kadayam*). Claims 1 and 20 have been amended and Applicant respectfully submits that the amendments overcome this rejection and add no new matter.

Claims 3-5 depend from Claims 1 and are allowable over *Maynard* for the reasons mentioned above with respect to Claim 1. Claims 23 and 24 depend from Claims 20 and are allowable over *Maynard* for the reasons mentioned above with respect to Claim 20. In addition, the Office Action acknowledges that *Maynard* fails to disclose all the limitations of Claims 3-5, 23 and 24. In order to overcome these deficiencies in *Maynard*, the Office Action relies on *Kadayam*. However, the combination of *Maynard* and *Kadayam* fails to disclose all the limitations of Claims 3-5, 23 and 24.

Kadayam discloses an enterprise-scale system and method for searching and retrieving electronic information from disparate electronic information sources within a large organization (an intranet) and/or from the Internet. (*See Kadayam* paragraph [0006].) *Kadayam* discloses a "federated search" architecture and system that enables a single search query from a user to be

delivered in real-time to various selected islands of information. (*See Kadayam* paragraph [0006].) The system of *Kadayam* can collate results, removes duplicates and dead-links, apply composite relevance scoring, and deliver the relevant results to the user. (*See Kadayam* paragraph [0006].)

Kadayam fails to teach or suggest identifying each of the tagged data items present in the electronic document within a distance from each search result using a proximity rule, and displaying the one or more tagged items identified as within the distance from each search result, as recited in Claim 1. *Kadayam* is completely silent with respect to using distance between tagged items and search results, much less using a proximity rule. *Kadayam* merely analyzes a user search query to determine a subject matter of the query and selects a sub-set of information from the plurality of information sources based upon the determined subject matter of the query, not distance. (*See Kadayam* paragraph [0011].) Accordingly, the combination of *Maynard* and *Kadayam* fails to disclose all the limitations of Claim 1. Dependent Claims 3-5 are allowable at least for the reasons described above regarding independent Claim 1, and by virtue of its dependency upon independent Claim 1. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of dependent Claims 3-5.

Claim 20 includes limitations similar to the limitations mentioned above with respect to Claim 1 and is patentably distinguishable from the combination of *Maynard* and *Kadayam* for the reasons mentioned above with respect to Claim 1. Dependent Claims 23 and 24 are allowable at least for the reasons described above regarding Independent Claim 20, and by virtue of their dependency upon independent Claim 20. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claims 23 and 24.

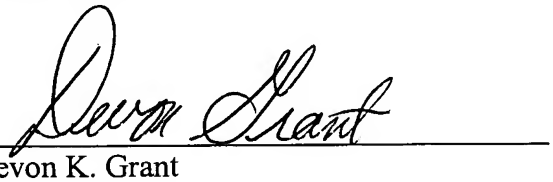
Conclusion

A request for a three-month extension of time is requested for the period of June 7, 2006 through September 7, 2006, and is submitted with this amendment.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, this application is now in condition for allowance. A notice to this effect is respectfully requested. If the Examiner believes, after this amendment, that the application is not in condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to call the Applicant's attorney at the number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

MERCHANT & GOULD



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